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TODAT'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy, with YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum um temperature, 43; pre-

perature, 54; minim cipitation, 0.23 inch. PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1902.

STATE AND LOCAL EXPENDITURE.

A perennial subject of protest and grumble is taxation. Nobody, it seems, likes to pay taxes. But, as a rule, they who roar loudest about taxes pay least taxes, or none at all. They are very commonly consumers of taxes, whose profession is office-holding; and course their interest in the subject becomes specially acute and intense, as the next election approaches. Then they break out in strains of fresh and perfervid eloquence. Their sympathy with the taxpayer is extreme. But their own salaries and emoluments from the public treasury they go on drawing, all the time, holding on to one office, if possible, till they can get snother.

Expenses of our state government and

of our local governments have grown greatly during several years past. They never will be less, but certainly will be more. The reason is that the people are continually demanding more and more, from Legislature, from County Courts, from Common Councils, from School Directors-from every agency of government. There is a tendency, too, as there ever has been, to multiply offices to an extent beyond actual public needs; and that tendency, as we grow in population and property, and in the multiplied activities of a larger life, will continue. Oregon spends more money on government this year than it spent last; it will spend more next year than it spends this; within a few years the present expenditure, which is double what it was a few years ago, will be doubled again. More and more will be wanted by the people, and the Legislature will be forced to respond. What county wouldn't raise a roar if its supply for such public institutions as it may contain were cut off or refused? Taxation for local purposes, too, will keep pace with the wants of the people and with their ability to pay, always a little overstrained. Countles want and will have roads and bridges and Courthouses and various public improvements; cities and towns and school districts will have continual and increasing wants; and if the community is in the least progressive, more will be wanted each successive year.

In the levy of taxes a proportion is sought between the wants of the public service and the ability of the people to pay. The people will have as many things as they think they can pay for, Of course, it is an average judgment and hence there will always be individ ual grumblers against those expenditures which such persons deem unneces sary and excessive. Nevertheless, the work of organized society goes on, and it must be paid for, and increasing sums will be spent for public purposes every year. The Oregonian therefore will say, very frankly, that it does no expect to see state taxes or local taxes reduced. No one who looks into things, or below the surface of things, ex pects it.

Moreover, there is an element of reck lessness in public expenditure not based merely on calculated wants. There is clamor for appropriations for the state school at Ashland and for the fish hatchery on the Columbia, because the representatives of those places in the Legislature feel that their own localities have to pay but small part of them, and the state at large will pay. This goes through the Legislature on a general scheme, in which the representatives from one part of the state help those from other parts; and the mem bers are expected by the people of their respective counties to get the results that each county has set its heart on. All that each county gets out of the public treasury it considers so much gain. The people do not stop to think that it increases the general taxation; or, if they did, the locality that gets the appropriation considers itself so much

Mr. Chamberlain makes a speech-the same speech, substantially, wherever he appears. It is an outery against public expenditure. The state government costs more money than it did formerly; appropriations of every nature are President at Philadelphia, partly be heavier. The excess he calls "extravagances"; and yet if he were Governo they would be the same or greater, and the last year that he was Governor would require more money than the What appropriations that the various localities of the state demand would be stopped by his veto? For the schools at Ashland and at Weston? For the State University? For the Agricultural College? For the state and salmon hatcheries? For maintenance

capital? Support of the state will be asked for the Lewis and Clark Centen nial Exposition. Would be veto that? The truth is, the talk of Mr. Chamberiain on this subject is chaff, stuff and nonsense. The next Legislature will appropriate more money than the last on appropriated, and if he should be Governor he would approve the appropria

tions. Connected with fees provided for state officials there is a real abuse; but Mr. Chamberlain does not deal ingenuously with it. He points out that the pay of officials is fixed by the constitution, and yet by the expedient of fees and payment for extra services the com pensation has been carried "beyond the constitutional limitation." All these fees and emoluments should be cut off, because they are unconstitutional; and yet if Mr. Chamberlain were elected he would want more pay than the \$1500 which the constitution allows. So that, although he had declared that the pay of the Governor ought not to exceed the constitutional limit, and that it was an outrage that the limit should have been exceeded, nevertheless, before he he has "no doubt but that the Legislature has the power to place the constitutional officers on flat salaries (meaning salaries greater than those fixed in constitution), notwithstanding the APPARENT limitation in the constitution itself." How's that for an exposition of the fundamental law? These statements are taken from reports printed by newspapers to which Mr. Chamberlain furnished advance copies of his speech. They expose his method of dealing with the subject. He is actuated not by solicitude for the taxpayer. but by solicitude for votes; yet wants to save his ground, so that in case he should be elected he would not be ilmited to the salary fixed by the constitu-

This is a subject to be dealt with it all sincerity, not by the methods of politicians on a hunt for votes. Whether one person or another be elected Governor, there will be no reduction of the expenditures of the state. On the contrary, appropriations will still increase for the people will demand and expect more from the Legislature, and taxation from year to year will be pushed about to the limit which it may be supposed property and business will bear It has been so many years, and so will continue. No man, no party, will cut down the expenditures of the State of Oregon. And every person of practical judgment knows it. The state grows, and the clothes of a boy will not fit a man.

EXTEND THE PRIMARY LAW. Minnesota's experience with primary elections proceeds altogether in the direction of increased scope for popular choice. No one can doubt that this will be true also in Oregon. The present law will never be repealed. It will only be made more comprehensive in method and in application.

It will be remembered that one of the obvious defects which the Oregon law discovered upon its initial trial in March was the declaration wrung from each voter as to the party of his choice. This was felt to infringe upon individual liberty of action and impair secreey of the ballot. It seems they have had this same trouble in St. Paul, and the demand naturally is for return to the blanket bailot approved at Minneapolls under which the voter marks one set of candidates at his pleasure, folds his ballot and goes off. Nobody asks him how he is going to vote, and

nobody knows. The full peril of this rule of declaration has been disclosed at St. Paul by the primary election. In St. Paul the voter is required, as he is here, to declare his party, and the record is kept accepted American sovereignty. nu it in here though apparently to a different way; for whereas here we keep the primary list of the several parties in separate poli-books, there the designation is written on the book after the name. Since election the lists have been examined for fraudulent voters. Some have been found, and a controversy is on as to which party is responsible for the more frauds. The whole situation moves the Minneapolis Tribune to remark:

This is certainly in the interest of political morality and good order, but what becomes of the sacred secrecy of the ballot? Here is palpable evidence of how completely it has disappeared under our primary law. If one person may examine these lists, so may another. The voter is required, rat only to declare his party oter is required, not only to declare his party preference when he takes a bellot at the prima-ries, but to put it on permanent record for the inspection of any one who may obtain access to the lists. This may make for political mor-sis, but we doubt its validity under the Con-stitution. The voter can maintain the secrecy of his election ballot only by making a false declaration when he takes his primary ballot, and throwing away his vote for his own party at that election. The courts may find a way to sustain this, but we are inclined to think it will be found wiser to amend the law and se-cure secrecy by the use of some form of Ausreference when he takes a ballot at the prin cure secrecy by the use of some form of Australian ballot at the primaries.

This comment is as pertinent to the Oregon as to the Minnesota law. The Oregon law should be amended so as to provide a blanket ballot upon which the voter can mark his candidates at hispleasure in absolute secrecy. It should be extended over other parts of the state, and further amended so that the voter will select the candidates for office directly instead of mere delegates

to conventions. The effort should be to get the control of politics out of the hands of political manipulators and into the hands of the people. The amendments we have suggested will not please the bosses of any party or faction. The result would be to circumscribe their power. But it is none the less desirable and just. The offices are not the property of the osses, though they seem to think so. They belong to the people, and it is The Oregonian's humble opinion that the people are competent to attend to the natter without interference from selfappointed dictators.

THE PRESIDENT IN A FIX.

It needed no prophet to foresee that President Roesevelt's several moves against monopolistic trusts arouse the active opposition of the inerests affected. The trusts didn't want him in the first place for Governor of New York, and the more they saw of him the less they liked him. They insisted upon his nomination for Vicecause they wanted to get rid of him as Governor of New York, and partly because they were afraid he would be come President, and the best place they knew of to silence his voice and repress his activity was the Vice-Presi-

dency. The sequel shows that however shrewdfy they calculated, fate overruled them. President McKinley was re-elected, but his second administradistrict agricultural societies? For the tion passed into Rooseveit's hands ainost as soon as it began. There are

unless something can be done the powe of the Administration will be steadily directed against the trusts and for the eople's interests. It is not surprising that President J. J. Hill, of the railroad trusts bestirs himself at Wash ngton in opposition to Roosevelt's reomination. It will not be surprising if a powerful cabal be built up in Congress of men who are beholden to the rusts and who can be arrayed against the President. Senators, especially, like Hanna and Quay, are very prone to organize themselves into antagonism o a President who rejects their desires in order to serve the general welfare. It means a good deal to the people of the United States, and especially to the people of the Pacific Coast, on whose railroads and products the trust has been quick to lay its hands, that a mar is in the White House who dares to stand by the laws and the public good even in defiance of such powerful interests as Wall street can summon to its aid. Every man who admires courage and honesty in high station and hopes at all to see a check administered to the monopolistic tendencies of the day gets through his studied speech, he says | should welcome the opportunity to tender a vote of confidence in the President. Such an opportunity will occur in Oregon June 2.

ANOTHER "LOST CAUSE."

General MacArthur, like the brave soldier he is, comes forward to claim full responsibility for the methods em ployed in the capture of Aguinaldo That eplends has been the excuse for much denunciation of General Funston by the antis. They idolised Aguinaido as an effective enemy of the United States, and it grieved them sore to hear of his being inconvenienced, to say nothing of capture and actual imprison ment. Hence they have deprecated every means used to bring about his arrist. He should, they say, have had full warning and a chance to escape Funston and his men should have gone boldly in their own uniforms into the Filipino chieftain's stronghold, where they might have been cut down without difficulty and thus have furnished an anti-imperialist holiday of more than ordinary giee. To all of which General MacArthur's pertinent and conclusive answer is that such deceptions are frequently practiced in war, and the act is ustified by its results. And of cours he is right. Human nature and war itself have not greatly changed since Virgil wrote:

Quis dolus an virtus in hoste requirat? (In the case of an enemy, who inquires whether it is deception or truth?) It so happens that Aguinaldo, since his capture, has proven of value to the United States by the admirable advice he has given his countrymen, so much so that his influence in the way of peace has forfeited him the erstwhile admiration of the antis, to whom nothing is dearer than spirited resistance in the Philippines to American arms. What

he said was this: After mature deliberation, I resolutely p laim to the world that I cannot refuse to he the voice of a people longing for peace, nor the lamentations of thousands of families yearning to see their dear ones enjoying the liberty and the promised generosity of the great American Nation.

By acknowledging and accepting the sover-eignty of the United States throughout the Philippine Archipelago, as I now do, and with-out any reservation whatsoever, I believe that I am serving thee, my beloved country. May happiness be thine!

There is a striking resemblance here. as the Independent, we think, has pointed out, to the counsel given by Southern leaders to their people at the close of the Civil War. They abated nothing of their loyalty to their section and their region, but they saw that resistance was hopeless and that the examination of the lists subsequent to South was really going to be better off conquered than if it had been victorious. They served the South when they

Among the many parallels b cession of the Philippines, none is more impressive than this advice of Aguinaldo to his countrymen. Consent was forced upon the governed in the first place, was willingly given later on, and in the end resulted for the larger liberty of the pacified territory.

WAR AND PEACE. Major-General Brooke recently said in a speech that "It is necessary to do things in war that are not done in peace." This is true because actual war is a grim business of life and death. The discipline of an army is despotic, and from the standpoint of civic freedom seems brutal. To illustrate: the battle of Gettysburg General Meade rode along his lines and ordered that the file-closers of every regiment be instructed if any man started for the rear without orders and refused to resume his place in the ranks to shoot him on the spot. At the battle of Chancellorsville General Meade met an officer running to the rear, and upon his refusal to halt and face about shot him. The penalty for striking an officer in the armies of Continental Europe is today, or was until a very recent date, death. The punishments for shirking in the Army of the Potomac were very severe. They would seem intolerable in the business of peace, but an army cannot as a whole be made into a machine that will stand up firmly under deadly fire unless the men know that they canno go to the rear without orders except at the peril of being shot. It is absolutely necessary to make flight in presence of the enemy desertion, which will cost the fugitive his life without form of trial. It is necessary in operations that involve life and death to make the soldier understand that absolute, unquestioning obedience must be rendered to his commanding officer; that refusal to obey subjects him to possible death penalty as a mutineer. At the battle of Gettys burg an officer of the Fourth United States Infantry ordered one of his soldiers to carry a message promptly to the division commander. The man refused, saying he was worn out by the ng march made to reach the battlefield. His officer said: "We are in battle; this message must go at once; if I accept your excuse, the next man will refuse; discipline will be extinct; we can spare no men for guarding prisoners on the battle-field. You must obey at once or accept the consequences." The soldier repeated his refusal; his officer at once cut him down with his sword, and gave the order to the next man, who at once obeyed. The officer asked for a court of inquiry, which promptly ex-onerated him. Men are hanged as spies war. An ex-officer of the regular Army was executed as a spy by General Rosecrans. The franc-tireurs, French irregulars, met short shrift in squads at the hands of the German troops they were shot in squads when cap-

These facts are worth remembering of the numerous departments at the three years of Roosevelt ahead, and when we read assaults upon the meth- of the land and their name is legion,

was sufficient authority.

ods of our Army in the Philippines by blatant sensational demagogues like Representative Sibley, of Pennsylvania A Filipino boy or a woman old enough to use a rifle or handle a bolo with murderous effect ought to be shot as promptly as we were wont to kill Indian equaws and boys when armed with deadly weapons and using them with effect.

FREE SUGAR A DREAM.

The sugar trust professes a willingness to do without the duty on refined sugar if it can have free raw sugar. It is impossible to take the assertion at its face value so long as other ave nues of explanation are open. object of the sugar trust, as derived from long experience, is not the incu! cation of correct knowledge among the people, but the emolument of Have-

In the first place, free trade in sugar is an impossibility, and nobody knows it better than the refiners do. Hence the air of cheerful expectation with which they look upon tariff abolishment is for the most part assumed. They want us to think they will welcome free sugar. Perhaps in that case we shall ook more kindly upon their monopoly. Nothing affords so convenient a source of revenue as sugar. Every time that man, woman or child puts

spoon to mouth there is something assured to the Government by way of taxes. Income is something Uncle Sam has no present notion of doing without, for it has supplied film in the last three years with something like \$150,000,000-8 sum which in Philippine war time is no to be despised. We cut the duty off sugar once and the surplus dropped from \$105,000,000 in 1890 to \$2,000,000 in 1893. We are not likely to repeat the experiment. No party covets a deficit. A tariff will be maintained on sugar, if for no other purpose than for revenue and a cent a pound is powerful protec tion to either refiner or grower.

It is doubtless true that the readjustment of sugar duties on purely revenue lines would harm neither the sugar trust nor the consumers, probably not even the growers. But nobody expects such a result from Allison and Aldrich When the Havemeyer interest says: The American Sugar Refining Company is financially and physically able to stand any fair logislation that may be enacted. The re-moval of the differential on refined sugar can be withstood by the company, but can the beetugar interests stand free refined sugar and

ee raw sugar? The trust can. -It simply means to scare the beet men into renewed activity to defeat the House bill in the Senate. It is expected that the augar trust will dictate the sugar duties. But it ought in decency to forbear posing before the country as an educational and moral agency.

The first installment of Miss Ellen stone's narrative of her capture by Bulgarian brigands, and her detention six months in the Balkan Mountains, appears in the current number of Mc-Clure's Magazine. The story reads like a weird romance of the Middle Ages, yet the reader is impressed with the simple truthfulness of the recital and the absence of all sensational detail given for effect. The narrative furnishes another chapter to the long story of womanly heroism and endurance and illustrates the missionary spirit that inspires devotional natures to do all and dare all in support of the Christian idea. Zeal in missionary work will possibly be enhanced rather than checked by the perusal of this tale of captivity, since there is something atractive in martyrdom to those who feel that the very truth is theirs and that they are distinctly called upon to prolaim It.

Minister Wu Ting Fang has also, i appears, learned that penalty is likely to follow too much talking, even in a Republic. He has declined an invitation to deliver an address at a sch commencemnt at Milledgeville, Ga., on account of severe criticisms in the Senate and elsewhere upon some of his recent utterances. He and General Miles might condole with each other-in strict privacy, of course, and under mutual pledge of secrecy-over the attempt made in high places to restrict the exercise of free speech in this country.

Major-General John R. Brooke, U. ., at the recent banquet of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, in New York City, spoke on "The Army," and, among other things, said: "The officers in the armies of other nations said that there was no loot by the United States soldiers in China. I say now that there has been no brutality by our soldiers in the Philippines." General Brooke, like every other American officer, will doubtless promptly be pronounced a liar by the

An Army officer writes to Harper's Weekly in support of the idea that a definite Philippine policy should be adopted, and then, whatever the decision, the minority should "quietly yield." The natural inference would be that the man doesn't know our unyielding and vociferous antis, but Harper's Weekly says he is "a very inteligent correspondent." He is evidently, then, a humorist.

If General Miles has learned thoroughly the great value of slience to man in his position, and will rigidly practice the lesson, he is not likely to be disturbed by forced retirement from the Army. It is but reasonable to suppose that he will bridle his tongue i his own interests, since in such behalf he has been heretofore prompt and

persistent in action. Admiral and Mrs. Schley are visiting Memphis and enjoying true Southern hospitality. Accounts of the reception given them in that city a few days ago suggest ancient history, so swiftly do events follow events in this era of activity, each quickly overshadowing the other. The moral here is plain. "We are but shadows moving in a

An article from the St. Louis Globe Democrat, reprinted on this page, is very much to the point. It would be a exploit indeed, for Oregon to elecfor the Lewis and Clark Centennial year a Governor standing on an anti-expansion platform!

Senator Rawlins, it appears, was erconeously reported as having called Chaffee a "dastardly villain." His actual words were "dastard villain." The tual words were "dastard villain." The difference justifies a speech in the Senante. Great are Senatorial courtesy and how Carlyle kept at it from morning till accuracy!

A bright light in the world of humo tured, without any trial. The order of went out with the life of Sol Smith Rusthe German officer who captured them sell. His mourners are not confined to his family, nor yet to the theatrical profession. They dwell in every city

WHY OREGON OPPOSES "SCUTTLE"

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. There is a special renson why all good citizens of Oregon should oppose the Democratic party in the canvass for state offices now under way. The Democracy, in its platform, called for the abandonment of the Philippines. The Republiof the islands, and also demanded that home rule should be extended to them just as fast and just as far as they may be prepared to use it wisely. The issue as between the two parties is clean cut. There are two sides to this question of the Philippines. The Republicans hold one of these sides, and the Democrats

are on the other.
in 1905 there will be a great exposition in Portland, Or., to celebrate the hun-dredth anniversary of the Lewis and Clark exploration, which made known to the American people for the first time the interior of the province of Louisiana, which Bonaparte had just sold to Jeffer Lewis and Clark did more than reveal to the American people something about the physical character and capa bilities of the immense empire which had just been bought from France. They established one of the earliest and one of the strongest of the cialms which the United States gained to the vast expanse called the Oregon country, compa ing the present otates of Oregon, Washington and Idaho and parts of the states of Montana and Wyoming.

The celebration which Oregon and the entire Pacific Coast is to hold in 1905 at Oregon's principal city is to commemo rate on of the greatest of expansions which the American people ever achieved the one which won for the United States all that vast stretch of territory west of the Rocky Mountains and north of the California line. The Governor who is to be elected in Oregon a few weeks e exposition of 1896, and will necesbe one of the greatest personages at the fair. There would be a manifest absurdity in having a Governor assist at this National expansion centennial who stands on a platform hostile to expansion. However, there is not the faintest chance that any such person will be elect ed. Oregon, as well as all the rest of the Pacific Coast region, is devoted to the principle which brought that empire under the Stars and Stripes. The Republicans of Oregon will win a deci victory in the election of June 2, 1902.

ONE ON CHAMBERLAIN.

Eugene Register. The joke seems to be on Chamberlain, In his speech at Baker City, where he opened the Democratic campaign in disthe Philippine question, he clared that,

The Philippine archipelago and Porto Rico ave been finally added to our territory by reaty. That they belong to the United States here can be no question.

Chamberlain seems to have gotten hold of the Philippine clause in the Democratic platform that was not adopted, and over which the platform committee had such a The first draft of the Philippine plank contained the following:

Annexation of the Philippines is an accomirrevocable events, and believe in turn m to the mutual benefit of the Ameri and Filipino peoples,

It will be remembered that the Demo-cratic platform committee, after they had drafted the Philippine plank, while it expressed the real sentiment of Oreg Democracy, they found that it read much like the Republican plank that they had to change it in order to keep from completely adopting the Republican platform from top to bottom. Consequently a scuttle plank was framed and with the assurance that it opposed the Republican policy in the islands it was gladly adopted by the Democrats. Chamberlain must insist on getting out of the Philippines if he intends to stand by the Den

IN CLATSOP COUNTY. Straight Support of the Republican Ticket.

Astoria News. The entire Republican ticket will be elected in this state. So with the Clatsop County ticket, almost without exception, It is an extra strong ticket within itself, the party in th inited. The ancient blokerings have been ouried, and all are pulling together for

success of the entire ticket. Furnish will run up with his ticket here. There is no disaffection in the ranks toward the head of the ticket. Of course Dunbar will run far ahead of the ticket in Clatsop; as he always does.

The effort of the Democratic leaders to make this a merely local question will not succeed, though the Republicans no cause to fear such an iss Yet the great controlling question in this campaign on this coast, especially in Oregon, will be the disposal of the Philippine Islands. The Democrats wish to turn it over to themselves. The Republicans wish to hold on to them until it can be determined by actual knowledge whether they are fill for self-government. Then they propose to allow them that boon if entitled to have it, in the judgment of the American Con-

The Republican party thinks it ower a debt to the world not to turn the ple out to shift for themselves, without they are capable of dealing with the world honorably and efficiently. They are a They are s heritage from the Spanish War, True, we want their commerce, and that also determines the question of our super vision over their growth into self-govern-ment. We wish to train them to be de-pendencies of Uncle Sam in commerce. We have an eye to business, a thing the Democracy never has been charged with having. Boon there will be peace in the entire archipelago, and then settled government will have a fair test with these people. Meantime, the people propose to trust the settlement of the problem to

Chicago Record-Herald.

Dr. Herbert Flak, of the Northwestern University, believes he has gathered sta-tistics which prove that the use of to-bacco is incompatible with the use of brains. He declares that among his students scholarship is in inverse ratio to smoke, and adds:

smoke, and adds:

The students who get low marks, of course, say it is not due to tobacco. A somewhat careful observation of facts has convinced us that it is tobacco. Last year not one of the boys who used tobacco stood in the first rank of scholarship. This has been the usual rule. One year, out of the 33 pupils in the first rank of scholarship, there was one user of tobacco. The largest percentage of tobacco users is found in the fifth rank of scholarship. Undoubtedly the tobacco habit among the young should be discouraged, but we

are afraid that not much can be accom plished through such statistics. The trou-ble is that imitative youth founds itself on the example of manhood, and in the very pursuit of knowledge it is fasci-nated by the smoking example of Tennyson and Carlyle and Lowell and other great men who beat a Pennsylvania Railroad chimney. Either in their own works or in the works of their biographles it appears that the immortal whom we have named were soaked nicotine and could not get enough. references to pipes gives a rich meer-schaum color to the narrative, and we can imagine the enthusiantic student be how Carlyle kept at it from morning till night he would resolve to cultivate his brain in the same fashion. Of course it is a ridiculous confusion of cause and effect, but youth is strangely impression-able, and possibly some of the intellec-tually ambitious boys among Dr. Fisk's pupils are puffing away with all their might just to reach the Carlyle stand-ard.

THE WHITMAN LEGEND.

Seattle Times. Edward Gaylord Bourne, professor of history at Yale and editor of the Yale hReview, considers the accepter version of Marcus Whitman's journey ast in 1842-3 purely fictitious. "The growth and diffusion of the legend of Marcus Whitman is one of the strangest things in the literature of American history," he writes in the New York Times Review. "Readers who are interested in the Whitman story will find a detailed literary history of it in my 'Essays in Historical Criticism.' They will also find there the indisputable contemporary evidence from letters of Mr. and Mrs. Whitman, the record of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and the letters and jour-nal of Whitman's missionary coneague Elkanah Walker, that the accepted ver-

sion of the journey is fictitious."

Professor Bourne adds that "the gen eral acceptance of this story by writers of text books on history has been owing to the fact that William Barrow's Oregon in the American commonwealth series has when, as a matter of fact, it is one of th most remarkable perversions of history

It is certainly remarkable that this question has not been positively settled. Those who doubt that Marcus Whitman made the journey East in 1842-3 in company with Mr. Lovejoy (who we are pained to learn from Mrs. Whitman's letter was not a Christian; Mrs. Whitman naively adding that he was a lawyer!) must be willing skeptics. That he did go is cer-tain; the reason for his going is not so clear.

On September 29, 1842, Mrs. Whitman wrote to her brother and sister: down to write to you, but in great haste My beloved husband has about concluded to start next Monday to go to the United States, the dear land of our birth, but I remain behind. . . . If you are still in Quincy you may not see him until his , as his business requires great He wishes to reach Boston as carhaste. ly as possible so as to make arrange-ments to return next Summer, if prospered. The interests of the missionary cause in this country call him home." On the following day she wrote to he parents: "You will be surprised if this letter reaches you to learn that the hearer is my dear husband. . . I cheerfully consent to remain behind, that the object of his almost immediate presence the land of our birth might, if possib be accomplished." In this letter Mrs.

Whitman repeats that Mr. Lovejoy is a Christian, but a lawyer! and that expects "to accompany her husband all the way to Boston, and perhaps to Wash-ington." It may be wondered why he did not go first to Washington, if he really went in such haste to save Oregon, Mrs. Dye, in "McLoughlin and Old Oregon" refers to this and explains it thus: "It will never do," she makes Whitman say, will never do," she makes Whitman say, "to let the Hudson's Bay Company know what I am after. Delegate me to Boston. It does not, however, seem probabl that Mrs. Whitman would have considered it necessary to write such a falsehood to her own relatives, especially as the letters containing it were carried in person by her husband, who, she writes, "will explain when you see him, as I have not time to write. . . . Hs goes upon impor-tant business as connected with the missionary cause, the cause of Christ in this land. . . . He goes with the advice and entire confidence of his brethren in the mission

The writer believes in the Whitman story which Professor Bourne calls a "legend," Still, it may not be true; and in history truth is preferable to poetry. True or false, it has been the cause of a remarkable and at times bitter contro-versy. In 1885 Dr. William McKay, of versy. In 1885 Dr. William McKay, of Pendleton, a son of Thomas McKay, of pioneer fame, testified that he was in Ohio in 1842, being then nearly 20 years old, and received there a letter from Dr. Whitman, dated at Washington, D. C.

Another Poem of Ware's

Chicago Inter-Ocean. Eugene Ware, of Kansus, who has been appointed by the President to succeed H. Clay Evans as Commissioner of Pensions although a resident of the West since boy hood, is a native of Hartford Conn. He is 60 years of age. He went into the Army at the outbreak of the Rebellion. and he claims to have picked up the rudiments of his present liberal education while serving in the Seventh Illinois Cavalry. He entered the war a private and came out of it a Captain. Since then he has acquired several languages and has achieved considerable fame as a writer and a poet. After the Civil War he en-tered the newspaper business and was "Bob" Burdette's predecessor on the Bur lington Hawk-Eye. Mr. Ware went to Kansas in 1867, primarily for his health. Then he continued the study of law, and was admitted to the bar. He is a success ful lawyer, but he finds his highest pleas-ure in literature. His best-known poem of late years is his "Alabam," written in the early days of the Spanish War, when it was doubtful if Alabama would fill her mora These are the lines that Kansas is supposed to be speaking

Are you there, are you there, Alabam?
There seems to be a lot of trouble coming.
There's music in the air, Alabam;
The music of the fifing and the drumming.
Be my pard, be my pard, And we'll fight them mighty hard,

Our old war made it plain, Alabam, That neither one was lacking spunk or metal, This little round with Spain, Alabam, Has got a question I would like to settle, Can you march day and night, And outfight me in the fight,

If you should-if you should, Alabam My sunflower on your besom I'll be pinning;
Might feel sore—but I would—Alabam;
I'd bonor both the hero and the winning.
Here's to you—here's to you,
And to what we both can do,

Use the Safety Valve. New York Tribune.

The doings of last Friday showed that the beet-sugar men, despite all their professions of loyalty to protection, voted for a greater reduction of protection than the advocates of reciprocity had proposed. In spite of their solicitude lest the Dingley tariff be thrown into the Legislative melt-ing-pot, they themselves did all in their power thus to deal with it. Seldom has anything in politics been more completely demonstrated than that the true supporters and friends of protection to Amer ican industry are those who would keep the safety-valve of reciprocity in working order, and not those who would defiantly screw it down until an explosion occurs.

Hasis of Mr. Lowell's Opinion. Corvallia Gazette.

Mr. Lowell is quite sure that Mr. Fur nish is not the right man for Governor, and as Mr. Furnish beat Mr. Lowell for this office, Mr. Lowell's opinion ought to settle the question.

Ruth. Thomas Hood.

She stood breast high amid the corn, Clasped by the bolden light of morn, Like the sweetheart of the sun, Who many a glowing kiss had won.

On her cheek an autumn flush

Deeply ripened; such a blush In the midst of brown was born, Like red poppies grown with corn

Round her eyes her treases fell, Which were blackest none could tell; But long lashes velled a light That had else been all too bright,

And her hat, with shady brim, Made her tressy forehead dim. Thus she stood amid the stooks, Praising God with sweetest looks. Sure, I said, Heaven did not mean Where I reap thou shouldst but glean; Lay thy sheaf adown and come,

Share my harvest and my home.

the rest of the world do it. No wonder Morgan hollers

Ah! Ill-requited honest toll, For building trusts he only gets \$11,000,000

NOTE AND COMMENT.

could be profitably turned into a

critter."

At ruling prices, Bryan's \$650 helfer

J. P. Morgan can eat beef three times

day if he wants to but he can't make

Congress can hardly expect to attract any attention now that the National

Golf Association is in session.

In the morning call me early Call ms early, mother, dear. For tomorrow will be the day that we Of right may drink book beer.

f money to quit, but the Boers say they will keep on fighting if Morgan himself tries to buy them off.

England is offering the Boers a bunch

The grasping meat trust magnates, Although they scheme and plan, Are up against a paradox, They can't sell all they can.

The man who robbed the Halsey barer shop is in custody, and is repenting his rashness in robbing a barber shop when talk is so cheap.

It is some satisfaction to know that the deaf boy who organized a panic in Philadelphia factory will probably get his hearing in a police court. If John D. Rockefeller feels the need

f making a little money on the side he can pose for the "before using" pictures in the hair restorer advertisements. Who captured Aguinaido

"L" said Funston, "by St. Dunstan, captured Aguinalda." Who laid the plan?

"I," said MacArthur, "and I'll so farther-'m the re-"I," said Root, and Teddy to boot,
"We get the credit."

Nearly 2000 miles of graded roads have cen built in the State of Georgia in the ast 10 years, and under a law passed in 1891 the various countles now raise \$400,000 annually for road making and mending. The state law permits the emplayment of chain gangs of misdemeanor convicts on road making as a relief to hired free labor. The State of North Carolina works its convicts upon the pubic roads, and the State of New Jersey evicts all tramps and employs them on the work of building improved highways,

Rev. James Dodds, of Titusville, Pa., tells the following story on himself: 'After preaching one Sunday morning to a country congregation I was invited to dinner at the home of a member of the congregation. When we were all seated at the table my hostess discovered that the napkins had been neglected. These were soon provided, however, and, as I adjusted mine, the small boy of the family, who had begged for a seat beside me, looked up at me and gravely remarked: 'Mamma, don't give me one, because I don't slobber."

The manager of a life insurance company recently received the following letter from a policy holder: "I hold a polley in your company for \$20,000, on which have paid the yearly premiums. nave now to inform you that my physician advised me that I have a pronounced case of appendicitis, and his diagnosis is confirmed by a specialist whom i have consulted. I am told the only hope of saving my life is an operation, which, with hospital expenses, will cost \$500, an amount that I have no means to pay. I am sensible that I owe it to you, who have so large a pecuniary interest in my life, to give you the option to pay the cost of this operation to save my life, that I may continue to pay you the yearly premiums on my policy (I believe that I am otherwise strong and healthy), or in the alternative to pay the \$20,000 to my beneficiary within a few weeks. I am quite willing to be examined by any physician you may name and to have you select the operating surgeon. Immediate attention is, of course, im

A certain Scottish minister in a West Highland parish has never yet been known to permit a stranger to occupy his pulpit. Lately, however, an Edinburgh divinity student was spending a few days in the parish, and on the Saturday he called at the manse and asked the minister to be allowed to preach the following day. "My dear young man," said the minister, laying a hand gently on the young man's shoulder, "gin I lat ye preach the morn, and ye gle a better sermon than me, my fowk wad never again be satisfied wi' my preaching; and gin ye're nae a better preacher than me ye're no' worth listening tae!" . . . And another, perhaps even more characteristic, is told by Dr. John Kerr as follows: Robble, the beadle of Kilwinning, once had to dig a grave for the wife of a well-to-do, but niggardly, farmer. When all was over the farmer assured Robbie he was obliged to him for the trouble he had taken, "Oh," said Robbie, "there's nae sense in that, ye ken. It's just four-and-saxpence. "Four-and-saxpence! I thought you bea-dles did this for nothing." Oh, faith, no, I just ay get four-and-saxpence," not give you four-and-saxpence. I'll give you half-a-crown." "Faith, I'll no tak it." "Well, if you'll not take half-ucrown, you'll get nothing," "Very weel," said Robbie, digging his spade into the grave, "Dod, up she comes," Robbie got his four-and-saxpence.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

One-half of the world can't for the life of it see how the other half manages to have such style on its income.—Chicago Record-Herald. Too Shrewd Old Gentleman—Throw away that vice clear. Tenement Jhm—Not much, mister; go an' find yer own butt!—Ohio State A Matter of Form.-Mrs. Hauskeep-What

have you got today in the shape of rhubard's Green Grocer-Well, we've got some ociery; that's the nearest.-Philadelphia Press. Hopeless.—Farmer Jones—Is your son still going tew the Art School? Farmer—Nope: his instructor said it wa'n't no use. Why, artes he'd bin that three months he didn't know no

he'd bin that three months he dign't know me more about art than one o' these American mil-lionaire art connysoors!—Puck.

Ostentation.—'Yes," said the woman with sharp eyes, "those people who moved in next door are inclined to make an ostentatious dis-play of their wealth." "In what way?" "They go into the corner grocery and order beefsteal in a loud tone of voice."—Washington Star, in a loud tone of voice."—Washington Star, Sound Philosophy.—Friend (from the city)—Why don't you move away from this dead little town and get among people? Village Magnate—Because I amount to something here. It is better to be a live man in a dead flown that a dead man in a live town.—Chicago Tribune. It is told of a learned professor, who was better at Greek than golf, that after a round on the links, in which he had focaled most of his shots, he turned to his caddle for advice as to improving his play. The reply of the ruthless caddle was: "Ye see, sir, it's easy to teach laddies Latin and Greek, but it needs a head for gowff."—Tit-Bits.

head for gowff."-Tit-Bits.
In the Near Future.-The Cook-Gi'm sarry, in the Near Future.—Ins Cooke in merry, mum, but the walkin' diligate av th' Suprama Ordher av Cooks how ordhered me t' throw up me job. Mrs. Subbub (tearfuily)—Oh. Norsh! What have I done? The Cooke-Nawthia", mum; but yer foolish husbind got shawed in a nonn harber-shop, th' day before yisterday,-